CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY
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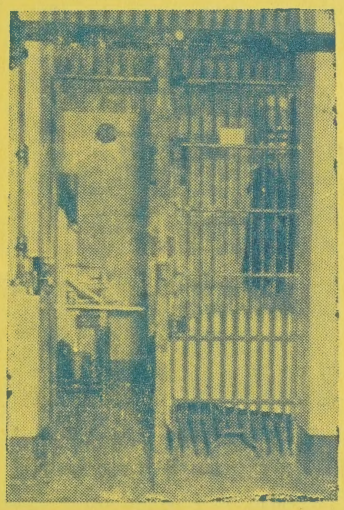
# MOUNTAIN ECHOES



*Oct.* *56*

*It Pays to Shop at*

# EATON'S OF CANADA

## THROUGH THE MAIL ORDER CATALOGUES

## *ADMINISTRATION*

| | |
|---|---|
| A.H. CAMPBELL | Warden |
| W.H. WEST | Deputy Warden |
| J. WICKEY | Classification Officer |
| C.C. DESROSSIER | Chief Keeper |
| A E. STEELE | Principal Keeper |
| N. ORLESKY | Training Officer |
| J. MEERS | C.T.I |
| REV. G.W McNEILL | Chaplain |
| REV. H.J. BEDFORD | R.C. Chaplain |

*A. H. CAMPBELL*

*Warden*

MOUNTAIN ECHOES is published by the inmates of Manitoba Penitentiary with the kind permission of Major-General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries. It is desired to provide inmates with an opportunity for self-expression and a medium for discussion of public problems, to serve for the promotion of useful thought and activity within the institution.

★ ★ ★ ★

No articles of a scurrilious or defamatory nature or in any way detrimental to the administration of justice will be published. Any views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the administration.

## *CENSUS*

| | |
|---|---|
| POPULATION | 430 |
| HIGH NUMBER | 7353 |
| RECEIVED | 14 |
| DISCHARGED | 9 |
| TICKETS-OF-LEAVE | 4 |
| PARDONS | 0 |
| ESCAPES | 0 |
| DEATHS | 0 |
| TRANSFERS | 1 |

# Concerning This Issue

This months issue of the Echoes is the first bearing the stamp of the new editorial board after the initial "feeling out" experiment of last month.
We are still in a state of learning so therefore we claim no plaudits for our attempts thus far, but we do feel that if we can eradicate the aura of lassitude on part of the inmate body, and tone down official fear of outspoken yet intrinically honest appraisal of the problems that beset prisons and prisoners we are well on our way to becoming a mature magazine serving it's intended purpose.

Both bodies could do worse than appraise their respective roles and admit their resposibilities are more than that of a critical onlooker.

Many inmates and most prison authorities are ignorant of the role the Penal Press plays or the principles it stands for. Their misconceptions are the main reasons why we often get stuck in the mire of intra-mural reporting and mediocre copy while avoiding or being detoured around anything controversial or pertinent to our present condition or potential status as citizens of free society.

The inmate feels that all we have to do is sit down and write a magazine every month; a magazine that umaes names and reports games. The authorities think we shouldn't write anything even slightly critical for fear we libel individuals or injure the reputation of a system; a system, by the way, that grinds out it's quota of repeaters year after year. Both are wrong.

This magazine will be a successful Inmate organ only when it's contents are written by a cross setion of the population and not just a caring few. The incentive offered to these writers must be the unhindered opportunity for free expression bound only by the rules of decency and common sense. If censorship is not governed by the light hand of official understanding it becomes an unbearable tyranny that eliminates intercourse of ideas and stints creative industry. Together we can improve the caliber of this magazine; divided we can only "hang tough" till times get better.

Now for the brighter side of the coin: We are featuring the Fauteux Report with the purpose in mind of giving the report a larger audienc than that which it might have otherwise. The ground the report covers and the inovations proposed are many and varied and of such a complex nature that justice can only be done if it is dealt with in a comprehensive manner. This we intend to do in future issues of the Echoes.

# Mountain Echoes

September

Vol .6. No. 2.

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Photo-engraving by

Western Engraving Bureau Ltd.,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Mountain Echoes is published monthly. Subscription rates are $1.00 yearly (12 issues). Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, 1951. Those wishing to subscribe may do so by addressing their remittances to Mountain Echoes, c/o The Warden, Box 101, Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

Permission for reprinting any article is cordially granted providing proper credit is given.

# Editorial Page . .

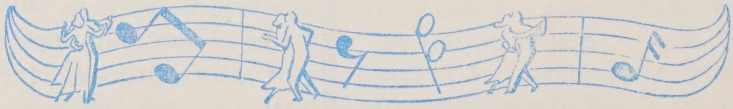
The existence of the Fauteux Report in itself is evidence that someone was aware of the need of penal reform in Canada. Its recommendations, if adopted by parliament, will be another big step in the right direction.

The recommendation of a wider use of parole and probation is a major step in that direction. Even under the present limited system, results have been encouraging. In the previous year a very small percentage of tickets-of-leave granted were cancelled. The public as a whole are unaware of this fact. Conversely attention is focused upon those who do not fulfill their parole requirements. It is hard to understand the apathetic attitude of the general public towards these conditions. For a matter that concerns them so much, it would certainly be to their advantage to advocate a correction system that will justify the time and money spent.

With the modern police force and all the equipment at its command the apprehension of criminals is getting to be routine. This step was not only necessary but the public demanded it But it cannot end there. It follows then that a modern rehabilitation system is as necessary as the modern police force.

After a man is tried and sentenced the real task begins. Few men who enter prison never return to the free world. The reformation of these men should be cause enough for the interest of the public. If these men leave prison without any form of indoctrination, you can rest assured that they will be back. However, if a proper rehabilitation system is in force and, after a reasonable length of time, the man is made eligible for parole the odds are in favor of his not returning.

To sum up: We know that for all the complexities of penal reform the Fauteux Report is not the solution, but we are very much aware that its recomendations are a big step forward.



# "Our Appreciation"

Music while you work is the latest gaff in industrial relations; music while doing time is not so old either and has proved to be a blessing.

One of our most faithful sources of supply has been the National Radex Store in downtown Winnipeg. These kind people have contributed countless hundreds of records over the years and we are indeed grateful. Our best wishes go out to A.C. and H.S.F. for their thoughtful deeds and real gone jive.

# THE FAUTEUX REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

We feel the following recommendations deserve the greatest attention and study from all sections of society. In the months to come a comprehensive digest and appraisal will be made within the limits of our knowledge and ability.

Our enquiries have lead us to conclude that a number of goals must be achieved before it can be said that Canada has an adaquate system of corrections. We have observed that these goals have been achieved, to a substantial extent, by other countries whose systems we have studied. In those countries it is undoubtedly the case that many good features are indigenous to the local custom and national character and would not be suitable for Canada. There are other features which, however, impressed us as being based on sound principles that are applicable to any country including Canada. Some of the features are:

(a) a high degree of integration between all parts of the correctional system;
(b) a well developed and extensive system of adult probation;
(c) a concentration of effort on treatment by the way of training, rather than the mere imposition of punishment; this is especially so in the case of special classes of offenders, particularly young offenders and persistent offenders;
(d) specialization of institutions and specialization of methods of treatment, with a concentration of proffesional staff in areas where it is most needed;
(e) the development of small, open, minimum security institutions;
(f) a planned policy of recruitment and training of proffessional staff; and
(g) a willingness to make full-scale experiments in all phases of the correctional system.

These, then, are the primary goals. We summarize hereunder some of the main recommendations that we make in our Report as the best means to achieve them. We emphasize that our recommendations, as set out, below, are nothing more than brief summaries inserted here for the purpose of convenience. They can best be appreciated when they are read in the context in which they are found in the body of our report. They are as follows:

1. A serious effort should be made by all governments concerned, whether federal, provincial or municipal, to aquaint the public with the purpose of a sound system of correction and the benefits derived from it.

2. Some means should be found whereby the courts, at all levels, may be made more conscious that the true purpose of punishmemt is the correction of the offender and not mere retribution by society.

3. Each of the provinces should establish full-scale systems of adult probation.

4. The Parliament of Canada should give serious consideration to

(a) the abolition of a number of the restrictions on the power of courts to suspend the passing of sentence; and

(b) the enactment of legislation to authorize probation without conviction.

5. The provisions of the criminal law that authorize imprisonment in default of payment of fines by persons who are unable to pay them should be repealed.

6. No distinction should be made in law, as far as time for payment of fines is concerned, between indictable offences and summary conviction offences.

7. In passing sentences the courts should rely, to a much greater extent than they do now, upon pre-sentence reports.

8. Appropriate arrangements should be made for visits by judges and magistrates to the penal institutions to which they sentence offenders who appear before them.

9. The respective Attorneys-General of the provinces should co-operate with each other to the full in implementing the provisions of section 421 (3) of the Criminal Code, whereby an inmate who is in custody under sentence in one province may plead guilty, in that province, to charges that are outstanding against him in another province.

10. The law should be amended to provide that a person who is convicted of an offence has, at that time, the right to have taken into consideration, for the purpose of sentence, all outstanding charges against him to which he is prepared to plead guilty. The practice of holding warrents until an inmate has been discharged from a penal institution should, as far as possible, be avoided.

11. Appropriate arrangements should be made between the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces for the uniform inforcement, in all provinces, of the provisions of the criminal code relating to habitual criminals and criminal sexual psychopaths.

12 The provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act that authorize the imposition of the determinate plus indeterminate sentences should be repealed and the parole boards of Ont. and B.C. abolished.

13. In any case where a convicted person is between the ages of 16 and 21 or where a maximum term of imprisonment of two years or more may be imposed, no offender should be sentenced to any term of imprisonment without consideration, by the court, of a pre-sentence report.

14. No sentence involving corporal punishment should be imposed upon any offender without prior consideration of a pre sentence report concerning the physical and mental condition of the offender.

15. No sentence of corporal punishment should be executed until full enquiry

has been made by the Remission Service and the responsible authority has ordered that there will be no interference with it.

16. Appropriate legislative amendments should be made immediately to provide that no person under the age of sixteen years shall be committed to penal institutions where adult prisoners are confined.

17. Consideration should be given to the establisment of a procedure for the granting of pardons, with or without condition, on a much more liberal scale than is now the case. In the granting of pardons, resort should be had to the Criminal Code provisions that authorize the Governor General in Council to grant them rather than to grant them under the royal prerogative of mercy.

18. Some means should be devised by which unjustified inequalities in the length of sentences of imprisonment, especially in the cases of co-offenders, can be remedied.

19. In all cases where the innocence of a convicted person is established, a free pardon should be granted, whether or not a free pardon is sought.

20. The federal and provincial governments should give serious consideration in expanding their systems of penal institutions, to the establishment on a security basis, of such additional institutions as may be required.

21. In the Women's Prison at Kingston, Ontario, a more intensified system of varied forms of treatment should be instituted.

22. The federal and provincial governments should proceed, as quickly as possible, with the establishment and maintenance of more specialized types of institutions for the treatment of various types of offenders.

23. In relation to the operation of all penal institutions in Canada, more reception centers should be established to which inmates may be initially committed for classification and ultimate committal to the particular institution that provides the most useful form of treatment in their particular cases.

24. Classification staffs should be provided for all penal institutions in Canada and, where they already exist, they should be increased to an appropriate size.

25. No penal institution in Canada, of whatever type, should contain more than 600 inmates.

26. Special types of institutions, with specialized treatment, should be provided for alcoholics, drug addicts, sex offenders and psychopaths.

27. The present arrangements between the Government of Canada and the provincial governments should be reviewed in order to enable speedy transfer of all insane prisoners from federal penitentiaries to provincial institutions that have suitable facilities for their care and treatment.

28. Every penal institution in Canada should institute an appropriate pre-release program for the benefit of the inmate.

29. The responsible authorities should examine the entire legislative framework

of the Canadian correctional system for the purpose of providing a well co-ordinated statutory basis for the Canadian system of corrections.

30. Until recommendation 31. can be implemented, any person who is sentenced to imprisonment for a total term of two years or more, by whatever combination of sentences this total is arrived at, should be confined in a penitentiary and not in a provincial institution.

31. If it is not possible to implement these recommendations, or most of them, within the next two or three years, amendments should be made immediately to the Ticket of Leave Act as suggested in Chapter VII of this Report.

32. The Ticket of Leave Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act and certain portions of the Penitentiary Act should be repealed and be replaced by one statute that deals in a comprensive manner with all the matters now dealt with in those Acts and incorporates the recommendations in this Report.

33 The duty and responsibility of arranging for the transfers of inmates from penal institutions to hospitals for the purpose of medical attention should be removed from the Remission Service and left to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries in the case of federal penal institutions and to the responsible deputy head in the case of provincial institutions.

34 As soon as possible, a system of automatic parole review should be instituted for Canada, thereby dispensing with the present system which requires an application for parole.

35. The practice of seeking the views of the trial judge or magistrate, in the case of parole, should be abandoned, except in special cases.

36. Provision should be made for the official termination, at an appropriate time of long term paroles and those in special cases where the adjustment of the former inmate is obviously excellent and it is unlikely that he will resort again to crime.

37. Some means should be found to provide specialized after care agents for particular types of parolees, such as sex offenders, drug addicts, alcoholics and psychopaths.

38. The federal and provincial governments should increarse their financial grant to voluntary after-care agencies in order to enable them to work more effectively in the correctional field.

39. Voluntary after care agencies should be subject to minimum standards and and some workable system of agency certification should be established.

40. The annual conference of after care agencies and government services should be in the future.

41. A national parole board should be established as recommended in Chapter X1 of the report.

42. The administration of federal correctional services should be organized as suggested in Chapter X11 of the Report.

43. The Department of Justice should organize and sponsor a national conference of representatives of Canadian universities to formulate university programs for the training of workers in the correctional field.

Conclusion

We have considered the manner in which an offender may be dealt with (i) by the courts, (ii) in the penal institutions, (iii) by the Remission Service and (iv) in the early stages of his return to the community. From the inception to to the end of our enquiry, we never ceased to be conscious that strict enforcement of criminal law is of the essence in the defence of the community and its members against criminals. Our recommendations and their implementation remain subject to this primary consideration. Sentences in their many forms, are the measures designed to achieve the purpose of criminal law. In that sense and as a ciminal law itself, they are conducive to preventative justice. However, this they only and truly are if, in the ultimate result, the offender has become a better, and not a worse citizen, than when first brought into court. Otherwise they are temporary and illusory in character, if not detremental to the very purpose they were meant to achieve. Without a judicious and individualized consideration in each case, be it for purpose of sentence, treatment, remission or parole, the achievment of a succes-ful result is abandoned to hazard. No matter what may be the diversity and the quality of preventive measures designed and adopted in this branch of operation of criminal justice, there will undoubtebly continue to be criminals and recidivists. These are truths as sure as human nature. The necessity and the duty remain nonetheless to meet the problem. The failure of relatively few offenders to respond to the hopes of the courts, the penal institutions, the Remission Service, and after care agencies affords no justification for a failure by society to attempt to salvage, reform and rehabilitate the majority of those who have offended the laws of the country. In the achievement of such a purpose we think that our recommendations, if implemented, will be of assistance.

## DOBBIN AND THE DUNCE

—Mind you, it need not be a police officer; this can be anybody. You are not limited to a police officer. You are not limited to a constable and even some of these people I am rather afraid, have had fearful ways of dealing with matters. I am just thinking of a peace officer who was on traffic duty in a city not to far away from here when a horse dropped dead in what was known as Confederation Square:----He could not spell "Confederation" so he unharnessed the horse and dragged it till he came to Prince Street which was his own name and he could spell it. Then he filled in the traffic report saying he found the horse on Prince Street. That sort of thing sometimes happens with peace officers.

**From Hansard March 9th 1954**

# On Top Of Old Stony

By Aesop

Well no one has caught up with me yet so here goes...Would like to see a few loud speakers placed in the yard so a man can be called for a visit without the aid of a search party.—Would somebody give us the lowdown on the outside canteen that used to operate so long ago. Isn't there someway to cut the red tape that is keeping it closed?—What is the big rumble we hear coming from the Shop Reps. meeting? From all reports these meetings are the greatest comedy of errors to play before an audience since Joe E. Brown's "Elmer The Great."—To get on to a more pleasant side of the joint....Little Wally (110 soaking wet) sure turned out to be a big leaguer; had two for three against the Horsemen. Nice going W..—Special Stop the Press—A note to Mr Al. Sherman. Dear Al. you are costing us bales and bales of weed. We are still behind you but we would like our weed back. Two or three wins will do the trick. Signed, the boys from the Pen Bomber Fan Club.—When a guy makes the rounds he never can tell what he will see... Imagine A.J. trying to make it into his cell without wrecking the joint.—Fieldhouse soothing the shorn sheep after the slaughter—Art Mann growing curls, after how many years Art.?—The newspaper bandit still on the loose—Pappy Ruck scooting from shop to shop like a junk dealer the legal kind.—Jimmy Z. is looking for a new brand of snuff, any suggestions Gordon?—the handball artists have finally come up with a cure for swollen dukes, a ping pong bat no less.

See Pete S. is dieting on milk, handball and Fat (and I do mean Fat) Tim's advice—A certain party laughing like it was only 14 days and not the big babies.—Old John drumming up a pepsie—Fika and Jackpine conning each other for kicks—Herman S. giving one and all his happy grin—The pigskin experts tearing their hair out—Sam S. handling the mail order like an old Etonian—Donny Mc. keeping an eye peeled for old buddy Drowsy—Cameron making like a mason——The weight lifters making like Sandows—Jimmy Budd sitting in the sun looking westward and cutting up capers—Brother Ken and his partner taking on all comers at the bridge table—Belanger tap, tap, tapping on his leather craft table above a certain party; better invent a silent hammer or go back to North Bay—

Well that's all for this month fellows. See you next issue.

# "THE LAUNDRY"

By H.P. Glutz

Highway Cleaners and Laundry of Winnipeg have nothing on our establishment; we were instituted in the eighteen hundreds and have had a steady flow of business since our opening. True, we cater only to a certain class of clientele but that just shows how we have been able to maintain such a high standard. To say that all we are capable of accomplishing is, washing and drying clothes would be erroneous because the truth of the matter is, we make or rebuild hats, knit and darn socks, handle all new clothing and bedding, as well as supply rubber goods.

All clothing sent to us to be laundered is handled with loving care as if it were our personal belongings and all are treated equal. To make sure you receive back the same clothes sent in, we assume the responsibility by attaching a tag to all articles of clothing; this tag which is only about 4" by 2" in size bears an allotted number registered in our master file. Though it is likely we were the ones to inaugurate such a system of laundry stamping, many concerns have adopted our style and found it favorable. We acknowledge their gratitude.

Our secret formula for the sparkling wash is simple—we use soap. Just as soon as our driver-salesman collects the bundles from his route, the types of apparel and such are separated into piles.... sheets, towels, "undies" etc., and the process begins. First, into one of the two gigantic washing machines, given a couple of soapy washes, a rinse in bluing, a rinse in clear water then into one of our extractors Centrifugal force extracts excess water and then the clothes go either in our new but smaller dryer or the big two-tumbler one. When your clothes are finally cleaned and dried, they go by conveyer (somebody pushing a cart) to the back of the shop where your laundry is meticulously sorted, folded and placed in a counter box reserved by your number. Towards the end of the week your clothes are tied, bundled into bags and await your pick-up. Because of possible competition from within or without, we provide the clientele with an alteration service.

Attached to our department are five barbers These fine men will go anywhere carrying their equiqment and chairs just to give you the convenience of a haircut where you need it, when you need it. Combs and toothbrushes (Prophylactic yet) are yours for the asking, any Wednesday at three month intervals that is; just ask "Kappy".

Should you require invisible mending, on your gabardine slacks see Tommy; he is very proficient on a Singer, and is known to have sewn many a button on a shirt—by hand.

Thank you Mr. Leach (instructor) and Mr. Sewell for teaching us all we know, we will continue to remain: your humble and obedient servants, 28 Government contract laborers.

# "CENSORSHIP"

## BY A.M.

If an inmate Editor were asked what, in his opinion, constitutes the biggest handicap to publishing a penal magazine the chances are he would undoubtedly mention the lack of writers and the often too heavy hand of the censor board. He would be correct on both counts.

The lack of writers willing to contribute to a magazine and the trouble this causes lies within the realm of editorial headaches and can be, if not cured, at least alleviated by pen, paper and an aspirin. Censorship is a pain of another nature: it hurts all over and the only pill that seems to ease its constant ache is a rosy hued article touting the "all's well in the happy family" sign. That's a bitter pill to swallow. Rigid censorship has been the Achilles heel of the Penal Press since its inception, and the editors of the 250 prison publications in the U.S. and Canada join a battle of attrition with the Blue Pencil every day of every month. Here and there a crack is fissured in the wall of official vigilance; these slight victories are of the stuff mature publications are made.

In his study of prison journalism, "Social Aspects of Prison Journalism", W.A. Lunden has this to say about censorship: The best prison Publications are the INMATE type where censorship is least evident. . where the warden understands his men and the men understand the job of warden, censorship is no problem. When both the warden and the inmates understand that they are both working together in a joint effort neither worries too much about censorship.

A prison magazine is a media of communication that justifies its existance only if it can, with verity, bring to the light of day some of the problems that beset incarcerated society. The day of the prison "cry sheet" is being replaced by a concerted yet independently insured awareness by convictdom of the broader aspects of the social phenomena that contributed to the creation of prisons and their numbered members.

As the offiicially sanctioned organ of the inmate body the prison publication speaks for the inmate only if he is allowed to voice his own thoughts and not a watered down version that echoes and compliments the views of officialdom. Until it serves its created purpose the strictly censored publication must be considered only a stop gap affair in a state of marking time until it reaches maturity.

In an article dealing with the subject the Atlantian, an inmate publication of a Georgia, U,S.A. penitentiary speaks thusly: One thing that's always noticeable about prison journalism, just pick up a magazine or paper at random and you can predict with fair certainty the mentle of the institution it comes from. If it has freedom of expression and few taboos in subject material: if all opinions and views are tolerated, however fuzzy or wrong the thinking behind them, you can be pretty sure the administation of that prison is confident of its place and is working in harmony with the prisoners it keeps. If the publication shows the heavy hand of the front office, and devotes itself to banality or speaks of prison problems only in vague and timid generalizations you can almost bet that institutution

has its fill of bitter men and disturbed officials. All prison writers and some enlightened administrators can attest to the truth of this clear cut summation on the subject of censorship as it applies in our stone walled world.

In the final analysis it must be remembered that ultimately most of the countries prison population will be returned to society. How they react to the problems of day to day living depends partly on the individual and the effort he puts into staying free in a legitimate, worthwhile occupation; partly—and perhaps the biggest part—depends on how society reacts to the knowledge of his recent incarceration and the subsequent acceptance or rejection derived from that knowledge.

A prison publication can and does plant the seed of thought in the minds of many inmates; if left comparatively free from indiscriminate censoring it can also bring to the attention of the general public a fund of information devoted to prison problems; problems not always discussed without tainted and lurid facets in the free press or the other media of communication.

Thus we, as it were, kill two birds with one stone; the prisoner benefits by creative industry and a growing realization of his responsibilities to himself and society; society benefits by discarding preconcieved misconceptions of prisons and prisoners and is therefore in position to discover the truism "prisoners are people".

## "TRAY DROPPERS"

BY 7162

I hear them laugh and jump with joy
As someone drops their tray.
I smugly smile and all the while,
"That'll never be me" I say.

When aboard ships in heavy seas
Where you've more than the tray to contend,
One hand for the tray, which mustn't get away
Though the damned ship stands on end

Those terrible twins, Cocky and Sure
Pranked on me this day.
This balancing master eyed the disaster
On the floor where his dinner tray lay.

Never laugh or jump for joy
As someone drops their tray.
Don't call him a blank as his tray goes clank,
It might be your turn today.

# THE RED CROSS

On Wed. Aug. 29th the Red Cross Mobile Blood Clinic paid a visit to our fair community here at Stony Mountain. A total of 208 donors attended the clinic to make the visit a successful one. The efficiency with which this group operate is a never ending source of wonderment to this writer. Just think, 208 donations in 2½ hrs. and never a sign of haste, nothing but an orderly procession of men into the donation room, out to the coffee table and back to their quarters.

In an interview with Mr. D. W. Stewart, Director of the Manitoba Clinic, this reporter learned many interesting facts about the Clinic and the work done by the Donor Service. In these days when medical miracles are taken for granted, the wonder of saving a life with a blood transfusion is an accepted fact, but is only made possible by volunteer blood donors.

Blood Banks, for instance, are a revolutionary advance over the lost methods of transfusion of only a few years ago. Yet they also have their limitation, in that their value is limited by their supply. They have yet to discover a way of making synthetic blood for humans.

A further limitation is that whole blood cannot be stored longer than 14 days. This means it is impossible to organize a giant drive and set up a long term reserve. The supply must be continuous.

This is particularly difficult in the Red Cross system of volunteer donors. The Red Cross in Winnipeg require 1000 bottles of blood each week to supply all the hospitals in Manitoba. Through the co-operation of the hospitals this blood is absolutley Free of Charge to the patient. All this blood must be collected from voluntary donors.

In the area served by the Winnipeg Depot, 16,633 people received 27,401 bottles of blood and plasma in 1955.

Mr. Stewart also commented the wonderful co operation the Clinic received each visit to Stony. Looking back he recalled, with a smile, the first visit the Mobile Clinic made to Stony Mountain Penitentiary. The story goes something like this. A release of the visit of the Clinic to Stony was given to the press. It wasn't long after the papers hit the street that the phone at Red Cross Center began to ring. The big question was; what were the Red Cross going to do with the blood they received from the criminals in the Penitentiary. Well, as Mr. Stewart pointed out. All the blood banked is LIFE insurance for all, be he rich man, poor man, beggar man or thief.

In order to maintain this service, your Red Cross Blood Bank most urgently need the support of many new blood donors. It is your Blood Bank—Freely Given—Freely Received—Perhaps it may be your turn to use it next.

In signing 30 to this report, we take the opportunity to thank the Red Cross for the many kindnesses shown the men here. The movies, the ice cream and for the priviledge of helping in a small way to keep Life Blood Free To All.

# "The Killer's"

By Scotty

Charley was running for his life now. He turned into the alley and ran over to a pile of packing crates. He crawled into the maze of boxes and crouched down behind the one in the centre. He thought sure that they had spotted him come in here. He began to tremble. The gun felt clammy cold in his hand. If only he could stay alive for another fifteen minutes at least, then everything would be alright. He heard the crunch of gravel as someone slid into the alley from the far end. They had him trapped in there now and he knew that they couldn't afford to wait him out. They also knew time was precious and they were closing in.

Charley's thoughts went back to the scene in the garage. That was where he had shot Lewis in the back A faint smile played around the corners of his mouth as he remembered the look of suprise on the face of Lewis, when he slowly turned around to face Charley and crumple to the floor—dead—.

A big tin bounced off the crates and jarred his mind back to the present. They had guessed where he was hiding ann were trying to distract his attention while they moved in closer. He looked at his watch to check the time which seemed to have stopped for him. Five minutes—five more long minutes and it would be all over—one way or the other. They were moving in closer from the front of the alley and he could hear them muttering to each other. Two coming in from the front and one from the back. It didn't look any too good for him now. They were getting closer. He hefted the gun and peered through a space between the two crates—nothing—that meant they were on his side of the alley. He heard a cough from the opposite side now which startled him. "He must be just on the other side of these crates,"he thought to himself. A big shaggy screaming alley cat leaped up on the crate beside Charley and he nearly fainted. " I just about plugged him," thought Charley. "I'm getting to be real nervous." He tried to shift his weight and found his foot was asleep. "Boy, things sure wouldn't pan out for me if I had to make a run for it now." he thought as he rubbed his ankle to start circulation again. Once again he glanced at his watch. They would be rushing him any moment now. "I'm not worried now," he sighed. "When they come I'll be ready to shoot back and maybe take one or two of them with me." Then it came—the voice—very faint but recognizable. It was growing louder. The voice that would save him. It was calling his name ever so loud now. "Charley." He heard the guys making a last bid to get him but Charley didn't care now it was two late. They scrambled to the opening in the pile of crates where Charley was hiding just as the voice called into the alley. Charley stood up and yelled back "here I am."

The guys lifted their guns and fired —Bang—Bang—Pow—Pow—. You're dead they yelled. Charley pointed to his watch and said, it's to late fellows, the half hour is up and you each owe me a nickel."

They came over to check the time by the watch that Charley had gotten from his father on his thirteenth birthday. "The bet was you fellows couldn't kill me in half an hour."

# ★ Hustlers Horoscope ★

KCAMTRA

Aries (March 21 to April 20) It will take a real effort on your part to avoid a ducat. Avoid all coppers, creditors, and cons. Ask for protection of the court.

Taurus(April 21 to May 20) You will find a letter on your bars today. Take it easy and wish Dear John the best of luck. Have some consideration for your neighbor and cry quietly.

Gemeni (May 21 to June 21) A banner day for all vegetarians and nature boys; beefless and bathless. Apply for a parole. You odor make it clean without a beef.

Cancer (June 22 to July22) If a friend has made a mistake speak up for him. The authorities like things like that. More than likely he will send a smoke to you during your stint in the hole. If not, drop him slowly but surely. Get the picture cousin?

Leo (July 23 to Aug. 22) Look this ground over—aspects change from day to day. If your eyes bother you change your a-spects.

Virgo (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Take it slow. Time yourself. Shortitis can only be overcome in time. Big times ahead for you soon.

Libra (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may be feeling out of sorts. Get right with your environment. Follow the trend and Ear mark a friend. Don't lug your burdens about. Everybody likes to help a body come to rest.

Scorpio (Oct. 23 to Nov. 22 ) Don't be impulsive. If you must blow off steam wait until the heat is off, A hot tip: don't chill.

Sagittarius (Nov. 23 to Dec. 21) You are in dire peril. You are about to be diddled by the diabolical didgets of destiny. Your Number is up. Use your transgression and avoid all policemen, panderers, and pigeons and you may beat the danger.

Capricorn (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) A somewhat serious difference could arise with your spouse, (I know I know) Anyway jazz her up with a song; a blues number. She will like that.

Aquarius (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage. This you know of course but poke your mellon out the door and take peekings for kicks.

Pisces (Feb. 19 to March 20) You are in luck: The sign of the fish is all around you. Fresh fish for a neighbor, fish for dinner, and fish for a light. On fishless days a couple of fins in the old herringbone will keep away the winter's cod. Nothing fishy about this months catch.

## What's Your Trouble?

**If you want the dope,**
**Or a piece of rope**
**Come to us for your horoscope.**

# HOBBY CORNER

By A.Karchesky

To follow proper proceedure we must first introduce the King. In hobby work leathercraft is the recognized king. Therefore, this month we will describe this particular subject.

You may have heard the expression which states that there is no substitute for fine leather. This statement is indeed true and a fine piece of leather cannot be surpassed in quality or durability. I can assure our readers that tooled, hand carved or plain leather articles will make the right impression at all times. The lasting beauty of leather is well recognized and admired by all. Regardless of the amount of money spent on leathercraft articles it is always money well spent because you not only derive sati-faction from owning a piece of art, but you also recieve a lasting service from your leather goods.

We expect our readers wish to know about the various methods of working leather. There are three main types of work done which can be classified as leather carving. In fact leather carving is not the proper name for this type of work. Incising would be more fitting a name as the process consists of cutting into the leather with a swivel knife. In this process there is no leather removed or cut away and the whole operation depends upon the use of saddle stamps to impress the necessary design into the piece of leather to give the overall design or picture a third dimensional effect, after which, the background part of the design is hand dyed in a darker shade to accentuate the stamped flowers and other cuts. This type of work is done on natural leather only, but it may be hand dyed after the carving is done.

In the second place we have the embossing process which is relatively easy as it consists of lifting the desired design from the back of the cased leather. As a rule this kind of work is done on colored leather. Here again the purpose is to achieve a three dimensional effect. The embossed design must be filled with suitable material to make the embossed panel permanent.

Last but not least, we have what is known as line tooling. This type of work is certainly the easiest of all and the most prevalent. The work consists of impressing the desired design into the leather by drawing the lines while the leather is wet. Once the lines are impressed in that manner it remains permanent once the leather dries.

At present the variety of articles made consist mostly of ladies handbags, men and ladies wallets pocket secretaries, belts and key cases. This doesn't mean we are limited in our potential. It means that we are limited in our outlets. Such items as holsters, cartridge belts for hunters, gladstone bags brief cases etc. can and would be made on order. It may also be mentioned that articles can be made in any quantity desired by the purchaser. All leather articles are procurable at a fair price. May we remind our readers once again that they may have all the necessary information by contacting our hobby officer, Mr. Howard, who will be very pleased to answer all queries and also quote prices.

For those who may be interested in purchasing leather articles from this institution we must be fair and admit that the range in price is great because the cost of raw matereal varies greatly. English morocco wallets may be had for as little as $4.50 while a wallet made from Gold or Silver Cabretta Kidd will probably cost close to $20.00. The same applies to handbags and most other leather items. This shouldn't discourage anyone because we happen to deal in the medium price range which is suitable to every buyer. The price of ladies handbags usually vary between $15.00 and $20.00. Wallets for man or lady are priced from $4.50 to $6.00 depending on the types of leather used Unfortunately it is impossible to give a complete picture of our leather work, it must be seen to be appreciated.

It would please us to mention, in passing, the reason behind all the hobby work in prison. For one thing it is part of the rehabilitation program. It also helps the inmate to wile away monotonous hours while he is in his cell, keeps his mind off other unpleasant thoughts. Another reason is the opportunity it gives the individual to earn a little more money for the time of his release.

So long for now, we hope to see you again next month with more hobby news.

# "Tribute To A Friend"

A short time ago a capable and gracious lady passed away in the city of Winnipeg. It was with great sadness we noted the passing of this true champion of the man behind bars.

Mrs. Fillmore did not confine her activities to prison reform but it is, in great part, due to her untiring efforts that Canada's Penal System was revamped. She tirelessly hammerd at the government for much needed changes in penal administration. Her efforts were finally rewarded when her report on pirson conditions received recognition. This report has since been used in staff training in every penitentiary in Canada.

Action was the motto Mrs. Fillmore lived by. She went out and viewed all situations and problems at their source. This action made her a regular and welcome visitor into all Manitoba's Penal Institutions. It took her, as the chairman of the Law Amendmants Committee of the Winnipeg Council of Women, into the courts and the legal offices of the Provincial and Federal Governments.

The record of this outstanding woman's contribution, to society, cannot be found in files bearing her name. It will however, be always remembered by those of us for whom she fought.

We of the Mountain Echoes, as representatives of the inmates at Stony Mt. Pen., join with countless others as we pay tribute to a friend who was a friend indeed when a friend was needed.

# COURT OF OPINION

## How Does Time Affect You?

**Vance Lawson.** *2 yrs.*

Time goes on. No one can stop that. As for the affects, it has a tendency to slow you down. You really notice this in later years. Then you start thinking this is the last. Even though the possibilities of coming back are strong, you still believe this is the last—I Hope!

**N. Powers** *3 yrs.*

I have a temperment that makes me do rough time. In my case six months would do as much for me as three years. It is possible to learn a few things in here, but with this type of rehabilitation, I know that when I go out I will be in the same boat as when I came in. It only stands to reason that after six months I might as well be outside working and trying to be an asset to society, instead of a drain on their pocketbook in here.

The extra length of time changes very few people. In my opinion the more brains you have the rougher time you do, My one consolation is, the feeling of only being here for a long weekend, when I see the time some of the fellows in here have

**Herman Schaff** *4 yrs.*

The affect of doing time to me is one of utter futility. Not withstanding the fact that a person can be actively engaged in sports or in a more serious pursuit of becoming proficient in his chosen field, time spent incarcerated is a complete void.

The brilliant phrase some sage dreamed up, "Don't serve time let time serve you," is for the birds. It was probably coined by some noted penologist who reasoned, correctly for a change, that it was original.

Show me one inmate, however well adjusted he may be, who doesn't wait for next month or next year Dosen't that amount to wishing your life away?

Freedom is the most precious heritage of the human race. Normal existance is impossible when the right and priviledge to do as you wish is removed. It follows then that futilty and frustration will be the result of doing time until a program of gainful employment, so that a man will learn to shoulder his responsibilities, is instituted into the Canadian penal program.

**Old Timer** *5yrs.*

It doesn't matter what my name is, I have a number---- I may never forget that number. Here I have learned to love and respect liberty, because prison is a place that tyrannizes the soul and body alike, All beautiful things are unknown to us.

A penitentiary is a city of sorrow, that with average luck, a fool like me may visit quite a few times in his life. He'll find the stones are hard, the walls are high, the smiles are few, the days short, the nights long; in a few words it's hell!

I am a fairly normal man, and if possible I'll move from this city for good. Rousseau wrote, "Take away from our hearts the love of the beautiful and you take away the charm of life." So this place may loose a citizen for good.

# A- League Finals

BY MONTY

After a longer season of hotly contested fastball, the season closed for another year with the Yanks coming out on top of the heap. Under the expert coaching of John Humicky, the Yanks put on a late season drive that took them from the bottom of the league to the league championship and the Stony Mt. Softball Trophy, emblematic of fastball supremacy here at Stony. This makes the third year in a row the Yanks have picked up all the silverware.

The Red Sox had very little trouble in disposing the highly touted Dodgers. Smart fielding plus steady pitching carried the Sox to a three game sweep of the semi-finals. In the finals it was a different story with the Yanks winning four games to one.

The Yanks won the first two games of the finals 8—3 and 7—4. The Sox came to life with a decisive 7—1 victory. In doing so it looked like the series would go the limit. However, this was not to be as John and Co. came right back to take a couple of close ones 3—1 and 4—3 to clinch the cup.

The best play of the series came in the bottom of the ninth in the final game. With two out and the score tied 3—3 Zimmer came to bat and lashed out a triple. Coach Humicky then crossed up the Sox by signaling Poole to bunt, and the perfect roller along the first base line scored Zimmer to win the game, the series, and the trophy.

The Red Sox pitchers had the big guns of the Yanks tied up most of the way, but costly errors were responsible for winning runs. The difference in the two teams can be summed up in the hitting department and in the ability of the Yanks to come thru in the clutches. On the Yanks roster there were four men hitting over the .260 mark two of them over .400 while the Sox only had three. Special mention goes to Mitchell and Poole of the Yanks. Both played heads up ball while handicapped, Poole with a sprained ankle and Mitchell with a sprained wrist. Boyd of the Yanks was the standout pitcher, winning four and losing only one. He was also a star powering the ball for doubles and triples. Congratulations John Humicky & Co.

YANKS— Zimmer, Poole, Bulloch, Perrault, Gillis, Mitchel, Lawson, Boyd. Utilities: Miller, Ferris, Dyment.

RED SOX — Lexier, Francis, Schaff, Proulx, Wallis, Lavallee, Fortier, Monty Lanthier and Snooks.

TOP BATTERS

YANKS: Boyd .437, Bulloch .427, Bulloch .421, Perrault .368, Poole .278.

RED SOX; Lavallee .386, Schaff .300, Francis .293, Wallis .250.

# A-League Champs

BACK ROW (L. to R.) Lawson, Poole, Gillis, Mitchell
SITTING (L. to R.) Perrault, Hines, Zimmer, Bullock
Batting Champ: Moisan

# For 1956

# FOOTBALL ON THE MOUNTAIN

BY RONNIE

With charging lines meeting thud for thud, and the cry of: "Hold that Line", "Pass that Ball", and "We want a Touchdown" the football season has crashed its way into the spotlight; pushing softball out of touch for another year here in the Stone Bowl.

Something new has been added... This fall the Redskins (an all Indian team) have tomahawked their way into the schedule. Up until the finish of the softball play-offs, appointments of officials, coaches and team rosters then staged an uprising and played six exhibition games against the Paleface team who later became the players in the league.

Allouettes: Coached by crafty Moisan, they are yet to taste defeat. Alternating in the Q.B. slot and as pass receivers, are Moisan, Morissette, and O'Kipnick. R. Perrault, Korne, and Irish Perrault, hard blocking linemen have conquered all opposition to date but for a draw. Allowing two touchdowns in four games Papp, Paquin, De Tonnacourt, Thomas, Paul and Perrault throw out a blanket.

Browns: Coached and quarter-backed by Poole, this team has the best one two combination around, namely: Poole to Hood who has scored twelve touch downs. Naugler, Pinky McDougal, Moore and Storry make up the offense. Holding back the opposition are such stalwart performers as Whitley, Gougeon, Lamoureux, Laroche, Christianson, Miller and "Octupus" Cameron.

Giants: Here is a team with power packed explosiveness. With speedsters like Dodds and Bulloch who can either pass, run or catch that pigskin at any given time. Rock waffed linemen Fika, Zimmer, and pass catching specialist Gillis, who, had he played every game, would likely be high scorer. Defensively they have Wahl, Martin and Evans who worry a quarter to death. Gapel and Raccio (who literally covers the whole back field) are aided by Dodds or Bulloch.

Redskins: Mired deep in the cellar and winless are the Redskins. Coach Ross has tried more changes than Crowe, trying for a winning combination. With the acquisition of Proulx he believes he may have it at last. If and when the pass receivers can hold on to the bullet passes of Roulette they should arrive. Ross's latest offense, along with Proulx ahd Roulette are Martin, Bennet Meccas and Thomas. On defense are Munroe Schmidt, Thomas, Sinclair, Cadotte, Brothers. Subs for offense and defense are Primeau, Sam, Vivier and "Wahoo". Until next month, hold that line.

# THIS PAGE

# is

# RESERVED

## FOR

## SPORTS NEWS

WHICH NEVER REACHED OUR OFFICE

AND PHOTOS NO ONE SHOWED UP FOR

# Penal Echo-ettes

**REFORMATORY PILLAR**—Your Sept. 13 issue sported an item(via the Spectator)that caused us to pull up short and take double peekings:"There is still a prison in the Eastern U.S.A. where NO FUNDS are made available for men after completion of sentence." No wonder they have, as mentioned, the highest recidivism rate of any prison on the North American Continent. Ben Hoffman holds down a cosy corner of your sheet in a cosy manner.

**SEAGOZETTE**—"The Seagoville Story" plots in detail the story of an institution, but more than that, it magnifies the new look in penolgy and the buildings which contain it and the very fact of its existance gives hope to the future for someone here, there, or somewhere. Keep them rolling northward fellows.

**THE RECOUNT**— Thanks for the HOT plug. You boys are starting out with a bang-and plenty of pages. Excuse our ignorance but does Richard Dale Bowlus stand up for the count, or do I need a refresher course in Poetry? We will Recount the days untill the next issue.

**THE SAN QUENTIN NEWS**—The picture of "Quentin" that graces your masthead is an advertisement in reverse if we ever saw one. "There Are Other Walls Outside These Walls" was a nifty piece of writing. Jack Usher always pleases and his "Cell Move" depicts with humor an experience we all dislike.

**THE SPOKESMAN**—Your August, September, editorial appealed to a basic need; the need for a closer look on the part of all of us if we aspire after social sanity. John Clark did a good job on "The Wonderful Art of Criticism.

**LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK**—We often wonder why you print news obtainable in the free press. Material is often hard to obtain but can that be the main reason? Not knocking just curious. Keep us supplied.

**PRESIDIO**— In writing of your noted mag, one can either ignore your many accomplishments- a churlish trick- or jump on the bouquet bandwagon. Being a fan of yours is a popular pastime in this neck of the woods. Your September Exchange Bulletin touched a topic of interest and concern; slanted psuedo publications are, to coin a medevial phrase, "a bane most ignoble " Those responsible (con and administration) should reckon with the first principle of writing; tell the truth and damn the consequences. Tom continues to amaze, amuse and inform.

**SHADOWS**—You fellows put out a compact, well written quarterly containing a fund of information and plenty humor. We here only wish you could manage a monthly. Your "Curio Shop" plug is eye catching and no doubt attracts many buyers. See you next time out.

# "Open Letter to the Inmate Body."

All prisons have a pattern that must be learned before the prisoner can settle down to routing days from the calendar of years; the Mountain is no exception. Likewise we do not differ greatly from other institutions in our approach to, or control over those activities we use to make the days more bearable.

Beefs, dissension and "prima donnaism" are growths indigenous to all confined societies; weeds that strangle harmony, usurps good intention, destroys sportmanship and leaves in its wake warring factions and hard time. Confined to a walled semi-static way of living that plays havoc with our emotions we tend to trade on our personalities—often in a forcible manner—instead of our abilities; the ensuing results being a perverted field of intra-mural participation devoid of interest to all but the non caring.

None of this is news; we all know these conditions exist, but very few among us seem to want to change the status quo. We, of all people, should realize by now that nothing is handed one on a silver platter. If we can't or won't clean our own back yard no one else will.

Fellows, let's try to eradicate some of the more glaring abuses and bring to our activities a sound, sensible and sporting approach that will restore interest and enjoyment for the benefit of all. Thus we change the pattern of the Mountain.

*YOURS TRULY*

*MOUNTAIN ECHO STAFF*

# *The Best For Less....*

In preparing to publish the Mountain Echoes, the Editors and inmate body have endeavoured to promote an awareness of penal problems by relating these pages with the variety of living involved in this city of stone.

In bringing this magazine to you we feel that we are achieving a positive advancement in our quest for congress with thinking society.

At so low a price this magazine is an invaluable investment to anyone interested in the lesser known aspects of criminology and penology.

Lack of information invariably leads to misconceptions; misconceptions taint the truth and hinder reformation.

(12 issues for one dollar)
The timid will duck
The smart will send a buck

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